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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/661,878	09/11/2003	Kevin J. Zilka	SVIPGP002B	8771
28875	7590	10/11/2005	EXAMINER	
Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			MOONEYHAM, JANICE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3629	

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.	ZILKA ET AL.
Examiner Janice A. Mooneyham	Art Unit 3629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2005.
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-13,18-20,44 and 45 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-13,18-20,44 and 45 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the applicant's communication filed on July 21, 2005, wherein:

Claims 1-2, 4-13, 18-20 and 44-45 are currently pending;

Claims 1, 18, 19, and 20 have been amended;

Claims 44 and 45 have been added;

Claims 3, 14-17, and 21-43 have been cancelled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 21, 2001 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statements (IDSs) submitted on December 21, 2004 and July 25, 2005 are being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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4. Claims 1-2, 4-13,18-20 and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The applicant has added significant language to the claims which, instead of clarifying the claims, has made them more unclear.

The following claim language is unclear:

Storing the manually selected file in association with the at least one identifier by providing a *correspondence between the file and the at least one identifier, thus associating the manually selected file with the at least one identifier,* (this language adds little, if anything, to the first half of the claim language,

The applicant states in the preamble that the invention is a method for organizing patents. Then the applicant list the steps of displaying a notes field, storing the manually entered notes in association with an identifier, allowing the selection of a file, storing the file with the identifier and associating a plurality of patents with the identifier. The applicant then adds the language “wherein the manually entered notes at least one of the manually selected files, and the patents are accessible by subsequent selection of the at least one identifier. What does the applicant mean by accessible?

The applicant then has added the language that “wherein a set of patents is reported by – what does the applicant mean by “reported.”

The applicant states in the claim language “that wherein the notes and at least one of the files are made accessible to other parties utilizing e-mail”. This is unclear. What does the applicant mean by “made accessible?”

What does the applicant mean by *associating* a plurality of patents with the identifier.

In Claims 5 and 6, it is unclear what the applicant means by the language “the at least one identifier is determined utilizing an add icon” or “a modify icon”.

In Claims 8 and 9, it is unclear what the applicant means by the file is selected utilizing a file structure field or what the file tree structure is.

In Claim 12, it is unclear what the applicant means by the patents associated with the at least one identifier are identified by searching a database of already existing identifiers.

5. Claims 8 and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The applicant identifies the invention as data structure but then identifies the invention by process steps performed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 1-2, 4-13, 18-20 and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The basis of this rejection is set forth in a two-prong test of:

(1) whether the invention is within the technological arts; and

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(2) whether the invention produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result.

For a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must be within the technological arts. Mere ideas in the abstract (i.e., abstract idea, law of nature, natural phenomena) that do not apply, involve, use, or advance the technological arts fail to promote the "progress of science and the useful arts" (i.e., the physical sciences as opposed to social sciences, for example) and therefore are found to be non-statutory subject matter. For a process claim to pass muster, the recited process must somehow apply, involve, use, or advance the technological arts.

In the present case, in claims 1-3, 4-13 and 19-20, the applicant has recited technology in the preamble and made a cursory claim of "wherein said method is, **at least in part**, carried out utilizing the computer implemented system".

As to technological arts recited in the preamble, mere recitation in the preamble (i.e., intended or field of use) or mere implication of employing a machine or article of manufacture to perform some or all of the recited steps does not confer statutory subject matter to an otherwise abstract idea unless there is positive recitation in the claim as a whole to breathe life and meaning into the preamble.

Mere intended or trivial use of a component, albeit within the technological arts, does not confer statutory subject matter to an otherwise abstract idea if the component does not apply, involve, use, or advance the underlying process.

In the present case, the appellant statement of "wherein said method is, **at least in part**, carried out utilizing the computer implemented system" could identify a user

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seating at a desk and taking information off of a computer and then later mentally identifying competing patent information and generating a report manually.

7. Claims 18 and 44-45 are directed to non-statutory subject matter for the following reasons:

MPEP 2106 states:

Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

Computer programs are often recited as part of a claim. Office personnel should determine whether the computer program is being claimed as part of an otherwise statutory manufacture or machine. In such a case, the claim remains statutory irrespective of the fact that a computer program is included in the claim. The same result occurs when a computer program is used in a computerized process where the computer executes the instructions set forth in the computer program. Only when the claimed invention taken as a whole is directed to a

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mere program listing, i.e., to only its description or expression, is it descriptive material per se and hence nonstatutory.

Since a computer program is merely a set of instructions capable of being executed by a computer, the computer program itself is not a process and Office personnel should treat a claim for a computer program, without the computer-readable medium needed to realize the computer program's functionality, as nonstatutory functional descriptive material.

When a computer program is claimed in a process where the computer is executing the computer program's instructions, Office personnel should treat the claim as a process claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(b), below. When a computer program is recited in conjunction with a physical structure, such as a computer memory, Office personnel should treat the claim as a product claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(a), below

(b) Nonfunctional Descriptive Material

Descriptive material that cannot exhibit any functional interrelationship with the way in which computing processes are performed does not constitute a statutory process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter and should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101. Thus, Office personnel should consider the claimed invention as a whole to determine whether the necessary functional interrelationship is provided.

Where certain types of descriptive material, such as music, literature, art, photographs and mere arrangements or compilations of facts or data, are merely stored so as to be read or outputted by a computer without creating any functional interrelationship, either as part of the stored data or as part of the computing processes performed by the computer, then such descriptive material alone does not impart functionality either to the data as so structured, or to the computer. Such "descriptive material" is not a process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter. (Data consists of facts, which become information when they are seen in context and convey meaning to people. Computers process data without any understanding of what that data represents. Computer Dictionary 210 (Microsoft Press, 2d ed. 1994).)

The policy that precludes the patenting of nonfunctional descriptive material would be easily frustrated if the same descriptive material could be patented when claimed as an article of manufacture. For example, music is commonly sold to consumers in the format of a compact disc. In such cases, the known compact disc acts as nothing more than a carrier for nonfunctional descriptive

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material. The purely nonfunctional descriptive material cannot alone provide the practical application for the manufacture.

Office personnel should be prudent in applying the foregoing guidance. Nonfunctional descriptive material may be claimed in combination with other functional descriptive multi-media material on a computer-readable medium to provide the necessary functional and structural interrelationship to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101. The presence of the claimed nonfunctional descriptive material is not necessarily determinative of nonstatutory subject matter. For example, a computer that recognizes a particular grouping of musical notes read from memory and upon recognizing that particular sequence, causes another defined series of notes to be played, defines a functional interrelationship among that data and the computing processes performed when utilizing that data, and as such is statutory because it implements a statutory process.

The applicant has identified the invention in Claims 18 and 44-45 as an intellectual property data structure stored on a computer readable medium. This can be considered non-functional descriptive data on a storage device. The applicant may want to amend the preamble to read a computer readable medium encoded with intellectual property data structure executable by a computer for realizing the functionality of

Secondly, claims 18 and 44-45 appear to cross statutory classes of invention.

The applicant has claimed a data structure but identifies the structure by process steps.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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8. Claims 1-2, 4-13, 18-20 and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivette et al (US 2003/0046307) (hereinafter referred to as Rivette).

Referring to Claims 1, 18, 19, 20, 44 and 45

Rivette discloses a method and software (page 9 [0289-0291] page 10 [0294] for organizing patents comprising:

displaying (display unit (1122) page 9 [0292]) a notes field for receiving manually entered notes (Fig. 4 Notes Mode (414) (Figure 134 (13408) [1200-1202] [0255-0257]

Figs. 125-143 [0314]);

storing the manually entered notes in association with at least one identifier (Fig. 111; Figure 134 save button);

allowing the manual selection of a file ([0373] [0383] Figure 134 (13404);

storing the manually selected file in association with the at least one identifier by providing a correspondence between the file and the at least one identifier wherein a manually selected first file is capable of being associated with a first identifier corresponding to a single patent and a manually selected second file is associated with a second identifier corresponding to a group (Figures 117-119 and Figures 133 and 134 (13304) Analog Special Effects) ; and

associating a plurality of patents with the at least one identifier (Figure 122);

wherein the manually entered notes and the patents are accessible by subsequent selection of the at least one identified (Figures 117-120, 122, 133, 134, [1157-1162])

wherein a set of patents is reported by;

displaying a technology mapping depicting at least one category of technology utilizing a graphical user interface (page 2 [0025], page 7 [0262], pages 8-9 [0277]), displaying statistics regarding a number of the patents of the set in each category of technology ([0025] [0262] [0277]),

displaying first additional information associated with at least a portion of the patents of the set upon the selection of an icon (Figs. 148, 117-120, 122, 133, 134, 153 [1157-1162]),

wherein the first additional information includes a list of patents of the set associated with one category of technology ([0020], [0262, 0264-0268], [0331] [1027-1028]),

displaying additional information associated with at least one of the patents of the list upon the selection of an additional icon, wherein the second additional information is selected from a group consisting of a patent number, status, an exemplary claim, and an exemplary figure ([0377], Fig. 7, Fig. 45 (4512), Figs. 111-112; Figure 148; [1157-1162]),

wherein the statistics are displayed in a first interface, the first additional information is displayed in a second interface, and the second additional information is displayed in a third interface (Figs. 111-112);.

wherein said method is at least in part carried out utilizing the computer implemented system (Fig. 3-4).

Rivette displays interfaces showing different information (Figs. 57, 125). However, Rivette does not explicitly disclose displaying a technology mapping

(although page 2 [0025] does not exclude technology mapping) depicting at least one category of technology or wherein the first additional information includes a list of patents of the set associated with one category of technology, or wherein there is second additional information selected from the group consisting of a patent number, status, exemplary claim or figure, or wherein the statistics are displayed in a first interface, the first additional information is displayed in the second interface, and the second additional information is displayed in a third interface or wherein the notes and at least one of the files are made accessible to other parties utilizing e-mail.

However, these differences are only found in the nonfunctional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps or structure recited. The data does not alter how the system functions or the steps are performed. The displaying would be performed the same regardless of the data. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d. 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display any type on the regions of the interface because such data does not functionally relate to the steps in the method claimed and because the subjective interpretation of the data does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

The fact that the notes and files are made accessible to other parties utilizing e-mail is old and well known. Furthermore, because of the way this step is worded, it

could encompass a person e-mailing another person to come look at the notes and files.

Referring to Claims 2, 4-6:

Rivette discloses a method wherein the at least one identifier is determined by selecting an already existing identifier (Figure 147 and 117-120, 133-134).

It is old and well known to have a method wherein the at least one identifier is determined by selecting an already existing identifier utilizing a pull-down menu. For example, while doing a search in East, the Examiner may use a number from a pull down menu to select a search and then store this search as a new search.

It is also old and well known to add a file and thus create a new file with a new identifier or modify the name to a file thus creating a new identifier.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a pull-down menu, an add icon or a modify icon to the disclosure of Rivette so as to allow for easy access to the identifiers.

Referring to Claims 7-11:

Rivette discloses wherein a notes field allows a user to cut and paste notes (Fig. 58, Fig. 137 (Note ToolBar (13706))), wherein the file is selected utilizing a file structure filed (Fig. 58), wherein the file structure field includes a file tree structure (Fig. 58), wherein the file structure filed allows a user to browse various folders where files have been previously stored, Fig. 58), and wherein the file structure is displayed

simultaneously with the notes filed on the same interface (Fig. 58 Figures 117-120, 133-134, [1157-1162], [1193].

Referring to Claim 12:

Rivette discloses wherein the patents associated with the at least one identifier are identified by searching a database of already existing identifiers (Fig. 6, Figs. 12B—12L, Figure 148).

Referring to Claim 13:

Rivette discloses wherein the database is a comprehensive database of all patents issued by at least one government agency (Document database [0310-0311], Patent bibliographic database [0318-0322] [0806-0807])

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed July 21, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner has maintained the rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. The applicant states that the notes are made accessible to other parties via email. Does the applicant mean that the notes are sent to the parties via email?

As for the rejection under 35 USC 101, the applicant is directed to the discussion in the rejection.

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Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

The Examiner asserts that Rivette does not explicitly discloses displaying a technology mapping (although page 2 [0025] does not exclude technology mapping) depicting at least one category of technology or wherein the first additional information includes a list of patents of the set associated with one category of technology, or wherein there is second additional information selected from the group consisting of a patent number, status, exemplary claim or figure, or wherein the statistics are displayed in a first interface, the first additional information is displayed in the second interface, and the second additional information is displayed in a third interface or wherein the notes and at least one of the files are made accessible to other parties utilizing e-mail.

However, the Examiner stated that these differences are only found in the nonfunctional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps or structure recited. The data does not alter how the system functions or the steps are performed. The data does not alter or reconfigure the method steps but rather only means something to the human mind. The claim language does not provide for the

method steps to actually do the mapping but rather just display the mapping. The displaying would be performed the same regardless of the data. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d. 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a drill-down technique for accessing information) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

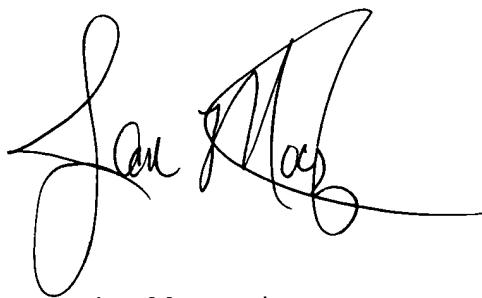
In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation came from the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janice A. Mooneyham whose telephone number is (571) 272-6805. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jan Mooneyham
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Art Unit 3629